

Compliments of
Ed. M. Curtis

1142

MANUAL

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OF THE

Oswego County Medical Society,

CONTAINING

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MEMBERS,

BY-LAWS,

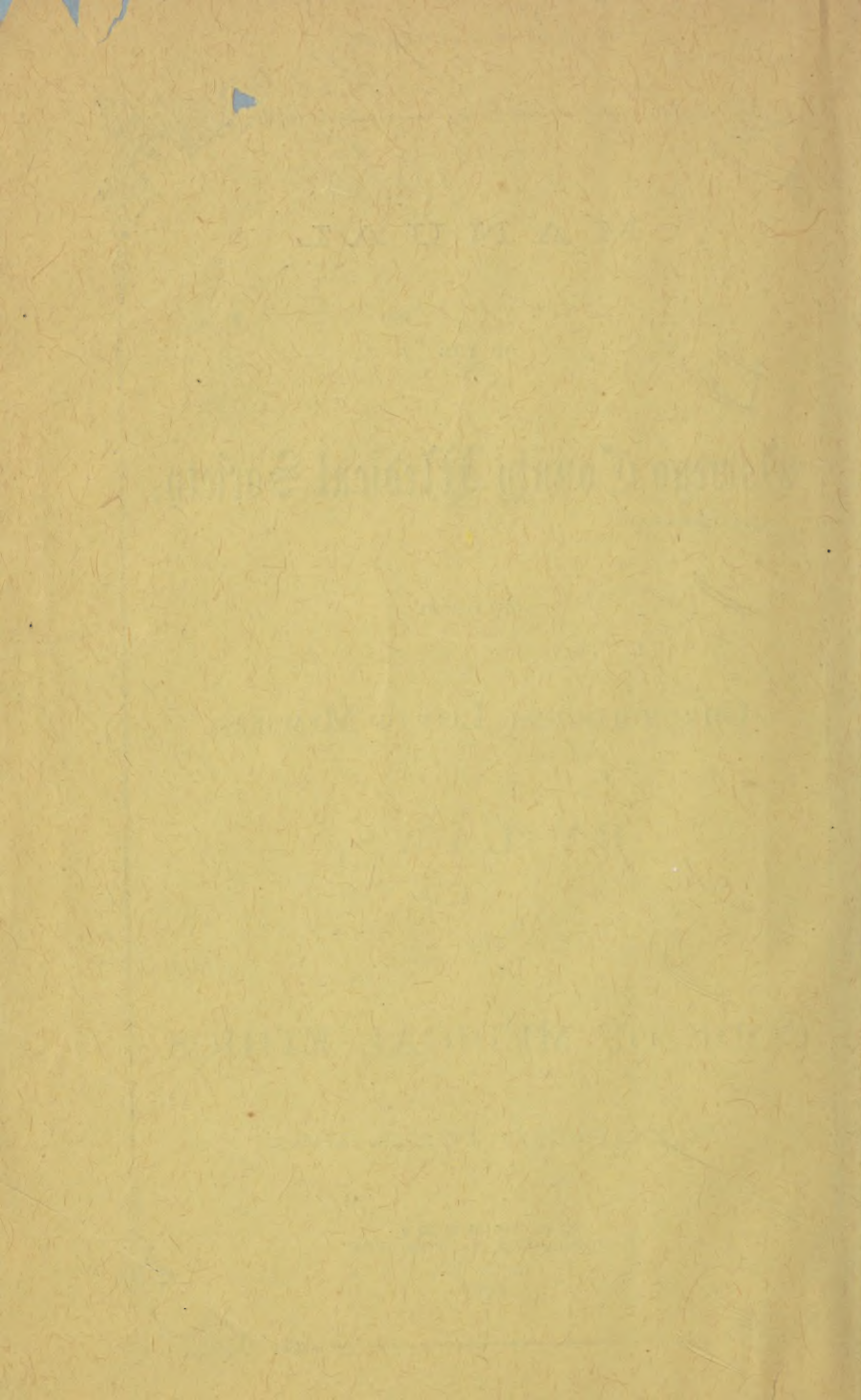
367
AND

CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

ADOPTED JUNE, 1869.

OSWEGO:
C. MORRISON & CO., PRINTERS.

1869.



M A N U A L

OF THE

Oswego County Medical Society,

CONTAINING

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF MEMBERS,

BY-LAWS,

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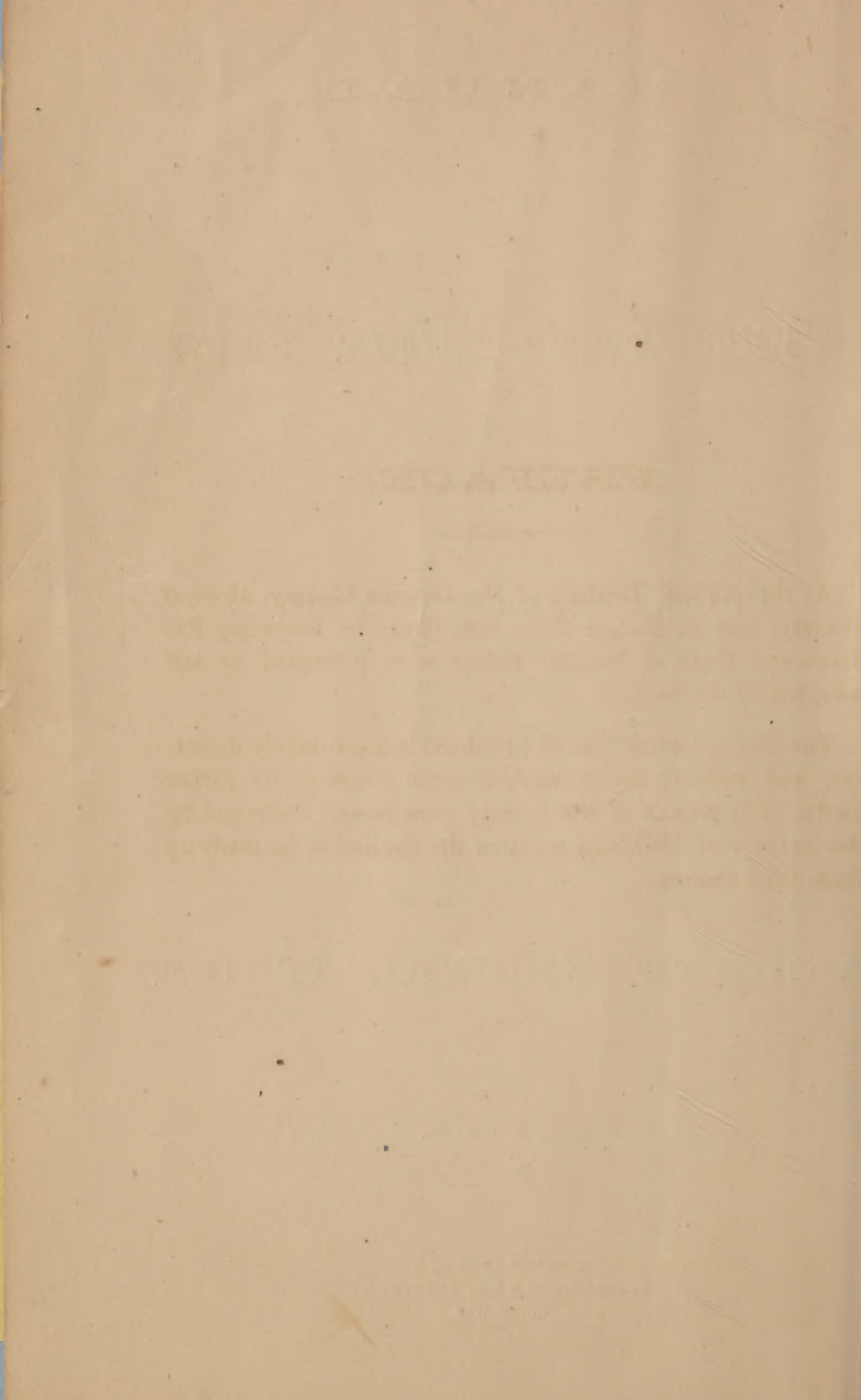
CODE OF MEDICAL ETHICS.

ADOPTED JUNE, 1869.

C O P Y R I G H T .

C. MORRISON & CO., PRINTERS.

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PREFACE.

At the Annual Meeting of the Oswego County Medical Society, held at Mexico, June 8th, 1869, the following By-Laws and Code of Medical Ethics were presented to and adopted by the Society.

The Chronological List of members is unavoidably defective, and without doubt contains some errors in its earlier parts. The records of the Society were mostly destroyed by fire in the year 1867, and much of the list had to be made up from other sources.

Chronological List of Members.

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	RESIDENCE.
*Anson Fay.....	1821	Volney
†S. F. Kinney.....	"	New Haven
†Allen Andrews.....	"	Pulaski
†—— Gridley.....	"	"
*Sarius Brewster.....	"	Mexico
*Benj. Coe.....	"	Oswego
*L. Cowan.....	"	Volney
†S. Dunlop.....	1822	"
*Samuel Torbutt.....	"	Williamstown
†H. G. Torbutt.....	"	"
*Samuel Freeman.....	"	"
*D. W. Cole.....	1823	Oswego
†H. Smith.....	"	Constantia
*Darius Clark.....	"	Scriba
†J. A. Paine.....	"	"
†Lyman Huntley.....	"	"
*Ransom Howard.....	"	Volney
Al. Frederick Smith.....	"	Mexico
†*P. H. Hard.....	1824	Oswego
†Samuel Hart.....	"	"
*Silas Meacham.....	"	Pulaski
†W. Steward.....	"	New Haven
†Bushnell B. Cary.....	1825	"
†H. Dewey.....	"	Scriba
†A. S. Bradley.....	1826	Fulton
*D. Robin-on.....	"	Mexico
A. Howland.....	"	Oswego
John M. Watson.....	"	Pulaski
*Elisha Moore.....	1827	Mexico
*D. G. Ayre.....	"	Sandy Creek
†H. F. Noyes.....	"	Pulaski
†Justin Morgan.....	"	Richland
†H. Perkins.....	1828	"
†A. L. Cooper.....	"	"
†—— Owen.....	"	"
*Isaac Whittemore.....	"	Pulaski
†J. Douglas.....	"	Scriba
†L. Root.....	"	"
*Lucius Van Schaik.....	"	Oswego
†H. P. Van Valkenburg.....	"	Volney
*J. H. Richmond.....	"	Parish
*Arden Allen.....	"	Hannibal
†Egbert S. Barrows.....	"	Oswego
†Samuel K. Lee.....	"	"
†J. Hewett.....	"	Oswego
†J. K. Thurber.....	"	"
†John G. Ayre.....	"	Sandy Creek
†—— Hough.....	"	"
†N. Tift.....	"	"
*Wm. G. Adkins.....	1829	Oswego
†Timothy Goodwin.....	"	"
†R. B. Root.....	"	Mexico
†E. Palmer.....	1830	Mexico
*A. F. Kent.....	"	Hannibal
†David L. Hardy.....	"	Granby
†N. F. Bruce.....	"	Oswego
†N. W. Lathrop.....	"	"
M. L. Lee.....	1831	Fulton

*Dead.

†Left County.

‡Expelled.

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	RESIDENCE.
†J. Steele.....	1831	Mexico
†A. Steele.....	"	Volney
†T. S. Gilbert.....	"	Orwell
*Dolson Morton.....	"	"
*Abiatha Gardiner.....	"	Mexico
* — Webster.....	"	Hastings
†E. G. Mygatt.....	"	"
A. White.....	"	Parish
*P. Sprague.....	1832	Hannibal
†J. P. Rosa.....	"	Albion
*A. Goodwin.....	1833	Mexico
†Caleb Burge.....	"	Sandy Creek
*A. K. Beckwith.....	"	Palermo
*S. O. Thompson.....	"	Sandy Creek
†L. Wellington.....	1834	Williamstown
*M. Ostrander.....	"	Mexico
†Chas. W. Mitchell.....	"	Oswego
*Wm. M. Baker.....	1835	Scriba
†Daniel P. Stryker.....	"	Hannibal
*Wm. Jas. Goulding.....	"	Oswego
*O. W. Randall.....	"	Schreppel
*A. E. Noble.....	"	Palermo
Benj. E. Bowen.....	"	Mexico
Stephen Pardee.....	"	Fulton
†Wm. S. Randall.....	1836	"
†Benj. A. Rosseau.....	"	Scriba
*Joseph H. Bagge.....	1837	Oswego
†Lucien M. Haynes.....	"	"
†Lewis M. Yale.....	1838	Scriba
†Richard M. Clark.....	"	Hannibal
*J. H. Skinner.....	"	"
†T. Secor.....	1839	Volney
†H. Murdoch.....	"	Richland
†E. A. Potter.....	"	Oswego
†Jas. A. Thompson.....	"	Sandy Creek
†Alex. M. Charles.....	"	"
*Eleab M. Joslin.....	"	New Haven
*Uri Lee.....	"	Amboy
*A. W. Robinson.....	1841	New Haven
*Joseph R. Brown.....	"	Schreppel
D. Conger.....	1842	Phoenix
*A. Whaley.....	"	Mexico
S. G. Place.....	"	Southwest Oswego
†H. A. Skinner.....	"	"
C. G. Bacon.....	"	Fulton
*Lyman Osborne.....	"	Hannibal
*M. Tuttle.....	"	"
Wm. J. Acker.....	1843	"
Alfred Rice.....	"	"
Gilson A. Dayton.....	"	Mexico
†Jas. V. Kendall.....	1844	Pulaski
A. Van Dyck.....	"	Oswego
†Justin B. Colwell.....	"	"
†Joseph H. Allen.....	1845	"
†J. Marble.....	"	Hastings
*A. B. Coe.....	"	Oswego
†A. Read.....	1846	"
A. C. Livingston.....	"	Fulton
Wm. B. Coy.....	"	Schreppel
†S. Inman.....	1847	Williamstown
*N. Williams.....	1848	Phoenix
†A. B. Howe.....	"	Orwell
*S. Avery.....	"	Phoenix
†A. M. Dunton.....	1849	Oswego
Geo. W. Snyder.....	"	Scriba
*C. Porter.....	"	Fulton
†Daniel Neugent.....	1850	"
Wm. H. Rice.....	"	Phoenix
M. Bradbury.....	1851	Mexico
†M. R. Holbrook.....	"	Fulton
†Wm. M. Skinner.....	1852	Orwell
†Robt. Scott.....	"	Oswego
R. C. Baldwin.....	"	Volney
T. J. Green.....	"	Parish

*Dead.

†Left County.

‡Expelled.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST.

NAME.	DATE OF ADMISSION.	RESIDENCE.
*John Hart.....	1853	Oswego
A. S. Coe.....	1855	"
†N. B. Rice.....	"	Fulton
†J. C. Rhodes.....	"	Oswego
*C. Ford.....	"	Parish
*A. P. Williams.....	"	Phoenix
Lucius Stevens.....	1856	Constantia
*Franklin Evarts.....	"	Oswego
†S. W. Austin.....	"	"
J. B. Murdoch.....	"	"
†D. B. Van Slyke.....	"	Central Square
D. Pardee.....	1857	Fulton
S. D. Andrews.....	"	Oswego Falls
*C. S. Waters.....	"	Fulton
C. C. P. Clark.....	1858	Oswego
F. S. Low.....	"	Pulaski
*Wm. H. Rulison.....	"	Parish
†Geo. W. Earle.....	1861	Hastings
S. P. Johnson.....	"	New Haven
†G. Mudge.....	"	Fulton
†F. A. Sherman.....	"	Sand Banks
*E. A. Huntington.....	1862	Mexico
Chas. M. Lee.....	1863	Fulton
Ira L. Jones.....	1864	Minetto
†has. J. Bacon.....	1865	Fulton
Byron DeWitt.....	"	Oswego
†Geo. Seymour.....	"	Pulaski
L. O. Huntington.....	"	Palermo
D. D. Becker.....	"	Parish
Geo. G. Whittaker.....	1866	New Haven
Isaac Morell.....	"	Fulton
D. T. Whyborn.....	"	Cleveland
J. Lyman Bulkley.....	"	Sandy Creek
Joseph Gardiner.....	"	Williamstown
C. Macfarlane.....	"	Oswego
D. D. Drake.....	"	Central Square
N. W. Bates.....	"	"
L. C. Mitchell.....	1867	Sand Banks
Ed. M. Curtis.....	"	Oswego
S. P. Kingston.....	"	"
Joseph Pero.....	"	West Amboy
Geo. P. Johnson.....	1868	Mexico
†A. B. Bowen.....	1869	Mexico
S. J. Crockett.....	"	Oswego
Dillon Acker.....	"	Hannibal
*Dead.	†Left County.	‡Expelled.

List of Presidents.

Allen Andrews.....	1823.
Anson Fay.....	1827.
S. F. Kinney.....	1830.
E. S. Barrows.....	1831.
P. H. Hard.....	1832.
H. F. Noyes.....	1835.
B. E. Bowen.....	1836.
S. Brewster.....	1837.
R. Howard.....	1838.
A. Gardiner.....	1839.
S. Hart.....	1841.
J. M. Watson.....	1842.
A. K. Beckwith.....	1843.
H. Murdoch.....	1844.
S. Brewster.....	1845.
P. H. Hard.....	1846.
S. Pardee.....	1847.
A. Van Dyck.....	1848.
C. G. Bacon.....	1849.
B. E. Bowen.....	1850.
A. White.....	1851.
A. Williams.....	1852.
A. B. Coe.....	1853.
T. J. Green.....	1854.
J. F. Rosa.....	1855.
G. A. Dayton.....	1856.
M. R. Holbrook.....	1857.
John Hart.....	1858.
S. G. Place.....	1859.
Franklin Everts.....	1860.
A. S. Coe.....	1861.
D. Pardee.....	1862.
C. C. P. Clark.....	1863.
J. B. Murdoch.....	1864, 1865.
M. Bradbury.....	1866.
F. S. Low.....	1867.
C. M. Lee.....	1868.
G. A. Dayton.....	1869.

Active Members.

A. WHITE,	Parish.
STEPHEN PARDEE,	Fulton.
S. G. PLACE,	Southwest Oswego.
C. G. BACON,	Fulton.
WM. J. ACKER,	Hannibal.
ALFRED RICE,	Hannibal.
GILSON A. DAYTON,	Mexico.
A. VAN DYCK,	Oswego.
A. C. LIVINGSTON,	Fulton.
WM. B. COY,	Schroëppel.
GEO. W. SNYDER,	Scriba.
WM H. RICE,	Phoenix.
M. BRADBURY,	Mexico.
R. C. BALDWIN,	Volney.
T. J. GREEN,	Parish.
A. S. COE,	Oswego.
LUCIUS STEVENS,	Constantia.
J. B. MURDOCH,	Oswego.
D. PARDEE,	Fulton.
S. D. ANDREWS,	Oswego Falls.
C. C. P. CLARK,	Oswego.
F. S. LOW,	Pulaski.
S. P. JOHNSON,	Oswego.
CHAS. M. LEE,	Fulton.
IRA L. JONES,	Minetto.
DYRON DEWITT,	Oswego.
L. O. HUNTINGTON,	Palermo.
GEO. G. WHITTAKER,	New Haven.
J. LYMAN BULKLEY,	Sandy Creek.
D. T. WHYBORN,	Cleveland.
JOSEPH GARDINER,	Williamstown.
C. MACFARLANE,	Oswego.
D. D. DRAKE,	Central Square.
N. W. BATES,	Central Square.
L. C. MITCHELL,	Sand Banks.
ED. M. CURTIS,	Oswego.
S. P. KINGSTON,	Oswego.
JOSEPH PERO,	West Amboy.
GEO. P. JOHNSON,	Mexico.
S. J. CROCKETT,	Oswego.
DILLON ACKER,	Hannibal.

Officers Elected June 8th, 1869.

G. A. DAYTON.....	President.
WM. H. RICE.....	Vice President.
C. MACFARLANE.....	Recording Secretary.
*E. A. HUNTINGTON.....	Corresponding Secretary.
S. P. JOHNSON.....	Librarian.
C. G. BACON.....	Treasurer.

Censors.

J. L. BULKLEY,	GEO. P. JOHNSON.
E. M. CURTIS,	D. T. WHYBORN,
GEO. G. WHITTAKER.	

Delegates to State Medical Society.

WM. H. RICE,	F. S. LOW,
C. C. P. CLARK.	

Delegates to National Medical Association.

JOSEPH GARDINER,	C. MACFARLANE,
C. M. LEE.	

Delegates to New York Central Medical Association.

For one year.	For two years.
E. M. CURTIS,	C. MACFARLANE,
S. P. JOHNSON,	A. S. COE,
F. S. LOW,	L. C. MITCHELL,
J. L. BULKLEY,	D. D. DRAKE,
C. M. LEE.	C. G. BACON.

Publishing Committee.

C. G. BACON,	F. S. LOW,
C. MACFARLANE,	G. A. DAYTON.

List of Permanent Members of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

BENJ. E. BOWEN.....	Mexico.
A. VAN DYCK.....	Oswego.
G. A. DAYTON.....	Mexico.
CHAS. G. BACON.....	Fulton.
*FRANKLIN EVARTS.....	Oswego.
AUSTIN WHITE.....	Parish.
JAS. B. MURDOCH.....	Oswego.

*Dead.

BY-LAWS
OF THE
MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF THE
COUNTY OF OSWEGO.

CHAPTER 1.

TITLE—OFFICERS—AND MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE 1. The Title of this Society shall be *The Medical Society of the County of Oswego*.

Art. 2. The Officers of the Society shall be, a President, a Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, a Treasurer, a Librarian, and five Censors.

Art. 3. There shall be an Annual Meeting on the second Tuesday in June of every year, and a Semi-Annual Meeting on the second Tuesday in December, of which due notice shall be given, by the Recording Secretary, to each member of the Society.

Art. 4. Special Meetings may be called by the President, or in his absence, by the Vice-President, by the request, in writing, of the members, of which due notice shall be given, as provided for in the case of the Annual Meeting.

CHAPTER II.

ORDER OF BUSINESS AND RULES OF ORDER.

ARTICLE 1. At each Annual Meeting, after the presiding officer shall have declared the Society formed, the following shall be the Order of Business :

- 1st. Reading Minutes of Last Meeting.
- 2nd. Report of Censors and Admission of New Members.
- 3rd. Unfinished Business of Last Meeting.
- 4th. Miscellaneous Business.
- 5th. President's Address.
- 6th. Reading of Papers in the order directed by the presiding officer, and discussions.
- 7th. Election of officers.
- 8th. Adjournment.

Art. 2. At each Special Meeting, the object for which the Society was convened, shall be considered immediately after the reading of the minutes of the last meeting.

Art. 3. At each Annual Meeting, the Election of Officers and Delegates to the State and other Societies, and to the American Medical Association, shall be held by ballot.

Art. 4. Ten shall form a quorum for the transaction of business, and a quorum shall always be presumed to be present unless a count be called for.

Art. 5. The following shall be the Rules of Order of this Society.

1. Any member who may speak on any subject or question before the Society, shall rise and address his remark to the President.

2. Every member shall have the privilege of speaking twice on any question under consideration, but not oftener, unless by permission of the Society.

3. Any member called to order while speaking, shall take his seat, and the debate be suspended until the point of order is settled.

4. All questions of order shall be decided by the Chair, subject to an appeal, which shall be determined by vote, without debate.

5. No motion shall be made while a member is speaking ; and in all cases the mover must rise and address the Chair.

6. All resolutions and amendments shall be offered in writing, when required by any member.

7. No motion or resolution, shall be considered unless seconded ; nor question, unless stated by the President.

8. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received, but to adjourn ; to lay on the table ; for the previous question ; to postpone ; to refer ; or to amend ; which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are here arranged. The first three shall be decided without debate.

9. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall be first taken on the highest number, the greatest sum or longest time proposed.

10. Any member may call for a division of a question, when the sense will admit of it.

11. The yeas and nays on any question, when called for by five members present, shall be taken without debate and recorded on the minutes.

12. All questions of order, not provided for by these rules, shall be determined by Parliamentary usage.

CHAPTER III.

PRESIDENT.

ARTICLE 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all the meetings of the Society ; to call the meetings to order at the appointed time, and to preserve order and decorum.

Art. 2. He shall perform the duties prescribed by the Statutes, By-Laws, and Resolutions of the Society.

Art. 3. He shall deliver an address on some professional or scientific subject at each annual meeting of the Society.

Art. 4. He shall appoint all Committees, unless otherwise ordered by a special resolution.

Art. 5. He shall take the sense of the Society on every motion made and seconded, and declare the result.

Art. 6. He, or any member who may preside, shall have no vote, except on questions where there is an equal division of voices.

Art. 7. He shall, if requested, give a certificate of membership to all members elect, who have signed the By-Laws, and paid the initiation fee.

Art. 8. He shall confer a diploma of license on such persons as are certified by the Censors to be qualified for the practice of physic and surgery, on receiving for such diploma the sum of five dollars, for the use of the society.

Art. 9. He shall pay to the Treasurer all moneys he may receive for the use of the Society.

CHAPTER IV.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall preside, and perform the duty of the President, and in his absence a President *pro tempore* shall be elected.

CHAPTER V.

CENSORS.

ARTICLE 1. The Censors shall perform the duties prescribed by the Statutes, the By-Laws and Resolutions of the Society.

Art. 2. The Censors shall examine the credentials of all candidates for admission, and report thereon to the Society.

Art. 3. They shall examine all applicants for a license to practice physic and surgery, who have complied with the requisitions of the Statutes of the State, and the By-Laws of the Society; and shall give to those qualified a certificate to that effect, addressed to the President.

CHAPTER VI.

TREASURER.

ARTICLE 1. The Treasurer shall perform the duties directed by the Statutes, the By-Laws and resolutions of the Society.

Art. 2. He shall render an account, at every annual meeting, of all the moneys received and expended by him, and of all balances remaining in his hands, and shall pay over the same to his successor in office without a committee.

CHAPTER VII.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

ARTICLE 1. The Recording Secretary shall perform the duties directed by the Statutes, the By-Laws and Resolutions of the Society.

Art. 2. He shall keep a full record of all the transactions of the Society; a list of all the members with the date of their admission; a record of the members in attendance at each meeting. He shall in February, of each year, transmit to the Secretary of the State Medical Society, a complete list of all the members of the Society, with their Post Office address, for publication in the transaction of the State Medical Society.

CHAPTER VIII.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Society. He shall retain copies of all letters written by him in behalf of the Society, and preserve on file all letters and communications received by him in his official capacity, and report the same at each stated meeting; and he shall obey all orders and resolutions appertaining to his office.

CHAPTER IX.

LIBRARIAN.

The Librarian shall have charge of all books, pamphlets, manuscripts, the property of the Society, and shall render a full account thereof to the Society at each annual meeting.

CHAPTER X.

DELEGATES.

The Delegates shall perform the duties required by the Statutes of the State, and support the honor and dignity, and obey the orders and resolutions of the Society.

CHAPTER XI.

MEMBERS.

ARTICLE 1. The Members shall consist of physicians and and surgeons only.

Art. 2. To support the honor and dignity of the medical profession, and discharge the duties of a practitioner with fidelity and integrity, is the duty of each member.

Art. 3. It shall be the duty of every member to observe the code of medical ethics adopted by this Society.

Art. 4. Every member shall observe order and decorum in the meetings; and pay due respect to the President and other officers, and to his fellows.

CHAPTER XII.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

ARTICLE 1. All applications for admission to the membership of this Society shall be made and decided at the annual meeting, when the Censors shall report on their credentials.

Art. 2. Any physician or surgeon practicing in this county, may, on application, become a member of the Society, if the Censors, or a majority of them, on examination of his credentials, shall certify that he is entitled to practice physic and surgery according to the laws of State; and if, on being balloted for he shall have a majority of votes of the members present.

Art. 3. Every person thus admitted, shall sign the By-Laws.

Art. 4. Every person admitted into the Society shall, before signing the By-Laws, pay to the Treasurer one dollar, to be appropriated to the use of the Society; and shall be presented with a copy of the By-Laws and Ethics of the Society.

Art. 5. The precepts of the code of medical ethics of the American Medical Association, and those of the code of ethics of the State Medical Society of New York, shall be binding on the members of this Society; and any intentional violation or disregard of the said precepts shall be cause for discipline.

CHAPTER XIII.

CONTRIBUTIONS AND ARREARS.

ARTICLE 1. The Society, at the Anniversary Meeting, may receive such contributions as shall meet the general expenses, and all the debts of the Society.

CHAPTER XIV.

COMMITTEE ON ETHICS.

ARTICLE 1. A Committee on Ethics shall be annually appointed by the members, whose duty it shall be to take cognizance of all complaints of breaches of the Code of Ethics, and to endeavor to reclaim offenders, before proceeding formally against them.

Art. 2. Charges of violation of the laws or Ethics of the Society, or immoral conduct or habits, shall be presented in writing to the Chairman of the Committee, enclosed in a sealed envelope, with the words "Charges against a Member" written upon it.

Art. 3. The Chairman, on receiving such charges, shall refer the same to the Committee, to read and examine the same, and to take evidence thereof.

Art. 4. If a majority of the Committee so met, shall be of opinion, that the charges are well founded, they shall serve a copy of them upon the accused, and cause a Special Meeting of the Society to be called to investigate them; of which the person against whom the charges are made, shall have at least ten days' notice, in writing.

Art. 5. At such meeting, the Committee shall report their opinion, and the grounds thereof; and if the person accused (having had a fair opportunity to make his defense) shall be found guilty by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, the Society shall proceed to determine the penalty, and cause it to be carried into effect.

Art. 6. The penalty—whether it be reprimand, suspension, or expulsion of the member, shall be awarded by a majority of the votes cast.

Art. 7. Any member who shall appeal from the decision of the Society, to the State Medical Society, shall give notice in writing to the Recording Secretary of such appeal, and at what meeting of said State Society, said appeal will be made.

CHAPTER XV.

LICENTIATES.

Article 1. Every candidate for license to practice medicine and surgery, who shall have complied with the requisitions of the Statutes of the State, with regard to the term of study and other particulars, shall be examined by the Examiners, on payment to them the sum of four dollars, for the use of the Society.

Art. 2. Every person who, upon examination by the Examiners, shall be found qualified for the practice of medicine and surgery, shall receive from them a certificate to that effect, addressed to the President of the Society, who shall thereupon confer upon him the following Diploma:—

Omnibus ad quos hæc litteræ pervenerint.

SALUTEM :

Profructibus Societatis Medicæ Comitatus Oregonis. Præses
Cæterique, Socii, hoc scripto testatum volumus, (here insert
name and country of the candidate,) Artis in d. cæ et chirurgiæ,
sub vris in medicina peritis, tempore præstituto, se studio
et assiduo, in hunc finem, adhibuisse. Quocirca, ex auctoritate
nostrâ communi, medicinæ et artis chirurgiæ, in vnu eiv. re-

exercendæ, ei potestatem, cum omnibus privilegiis ad has artes pertinentibus, concedimus.

In quorum testimonium hocce diploma, sigillo nostro, munitum, donavimus. Datum Oswegoni, Mensis,
die A. D. Millesimo octigentesimo.

*Præses.
a Secretis.*

Art. 3. If, instead of the above, a diploma in the English language should be requested by the person so admitted, it shall be in the following form, viz :—

To all whom these Presents shall come, or may in any wise concern :

The President and Members of the Medical Society of the County of Oswego send greeting:—Whereas, (insert the name and country of the candidate) had exhibited unto us satisfactory testimony that he hath studied physic and surgery for the term and in the manner directed by law; and hath also, upon examination by our Censors, given sufficient proofs of his proficiency in the healing art, and of his moral character: Wherefore, by virtue of the power vested in us by law, we do grant unto the said (insert the name of the candidate) the privilege of practicing physic and surgery in this State, together with all the rights and immunities which usually appertain to physicians and surgeons.

In witness whereof, we have granted this Diploma, sealed with our seal, and testified by our President and Secretary, at (insert place, day and year.)

CHAPTER XVI.

AMENDMENTS.

The preceding Articles may be altered or amended, or new ones added, if the same be deemed necessary, and adopted by two-thirds of the members present at an Annual Meeting of the Society: and all propositions or motions, for such amendments, alterations, or additions shall be in writing, and shall be laid before the Society one year previous to their adoption.

CODE OF ETHICS
OF THE
AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,

ADOPTED BY THE
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF OSWEGO,

JUNE 8th, 1860.

ARTICLE I.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO THEIR PATIENTS.

§ 1. A physician should not only be ever ready to obey the calls of the sick, but his mind ought also to be imbued with the greatness of his mission, and the responsibility he habitually incurs in its discharge. These obligations are the more deep and enduring, because there is no tribunal, other than his own conscience, to adjudge penalties, for carelessness or neglect. Physicians should, therefore, minister to the sick with due impressions of the importance of their office; reflecting that the ease, the health and the lives, of those committed to their charge, depend on their skill, attention, and fidelity. They should study, also, in their department, so to unite *teacherness* with *pleasant* and *expedient* *wise* *adherence*, as to inspire the minds of their patients with gratitude, respect, and confidence.

§ 2. Every case committed to the charge of a physician, should be treated with attention, exactness, and humanity. Reasonable indulgence should be granted to the mental infirmity and caprices of the sick. Secrecy and delicacy, when required by peculiar circumstances,

should be strictly observed; and the familiar and confidential intercourse to which physicians are admitted, in their professional duties, should be used with discretion, and with the most scrupulous regard to fidelity and honor. The obligation of secrecy extends beyond the period of professional attendance over all the principles of personal and domestic life, no matter of discretion, or law of character, except during professional attendance. Should ever be divulged by the physician, except when he is imperatively required to do so. The force and necessity, of this obligation, are too great to admit, that physicians may have under certain circumstances, been protected in their observance of secrecy, by courts of justice.

§ 3. Frequent visits to the sick are in general requisite, since they enable the physician to acquire a more perfect knowledge of the disease; to meet promptly every change which may occur; and also tend to preserve the confidence of the patient. But unnecessary visits are to be avoided, as they give useless anxiety to the patient, tend to diminish the authority of the physician, and render him liable to be suspected of interested motives.

§ 4. A physician should not be forward to make gloomy prognostications, because they savor of empiricism, by magnifying the importance of his services, in the treatment or cure of the disease. But he should not fail, on proper occasions, to give to the friends of the patient timely notice of danger, when it really occurs; even to the patient himself, if absolutely necessary. This office, however, is so peculiarly alarming when executed by him, that it ought to be declined whenever it can be assigned to any other person of sufficient judgment and delicacy. For, the physician should be the minister of hope and comfort to the sick; that, by succor and cordials to the drooping spirit, he may smooth the bed of death, revive expiring life, and counteract the depressing influence of those maladies which often disturb the tranquility of the most resigned, in their last moments. The life of a sick person can be shortened not only by the acts, but also by the words, or the manner of a physician. It is therefore a sacred duty to guard himself carefully in this respect, and to avoid all things which have a tendency to discourage the patient, and to depress his spirits.

§ 5. A physician ought not to abandon a patient because the case is deemed incurable; for his attendance may continue to be highly useful to the patient, and comforting to the relatives around him even in the last period of a fearful malady, by alleviating pain and other symptoms, and by soothing mental anguish. To decline attendance, under such circumstances, would be sacrificing, fanciful, delicacy and mistaken liberality, that moral duty, which is independent of, and far superior to pecuniary consideration.

§ 6. Consultations should be promoted in difficult or protracted cases, as they give rise to confidence, energy, and more enlarged views in practice.

§ 7. The opportunity which a physician not unfrequently enjoys of promoting and strengthening the good resolutions of his patients suffering under the consequences of vicious conduct, ought never to be neglected. His counsels, or even remonstrances, will give satisfaction, not offence, if they be proffered with politeness, and evince a genuine love for the improvement of the welfare of the person to whom they are addressed.

ARTICLE II.

OBLIGATIONS OF PATIENTS TO THEIR PHYSICIANS.

§ 1. The members of the medical profession, upon whom is enjoined the performance of so many important and arduous duties towards the community, and who are required to make so many sacrifices of comfort, ease, and health, for the welfare of those who avail themselves of their services, certainly have a right to expect, and require, that their patients should entertain a just sense of the duties which they owe to their medical attendants.

§ 2. The first duty of a patient is, to select as his medical adviser one who has received a regular professional education. In no trade or occupation, do mankind rely on the skill of an untaught artist; and in medicine, commonly received, the only real knowledge of the science, the world ought not to suppose that knowledge is *intuitiva*.

§ 3. Patients should prefer a physician whose habits of life are regular, and who is not devoted to company, pleasure, or to any pursuit incompatible, with his professional obligations.

A patient should, also, confide the care of himself and family, as much as possible, to one physician; for a medical man who has become acquainted with the peculiarities of constitution, habits, and predispositions of those he attends, is more likely to be successful in his treatment, than one who does not possess that knowledge.

A patient who has thus selected his physician, should always apply for advice in what may appear to him trivial cases; for the most fatal results often supervene on the slightest accidents. It is of still more importance that he should apply for assistance in the forming stage of violent diseases; it is to a neglect of this precept that medicine owes much of the uncertainty and imperfection with which it has been reproached.

§ 4. Patients should faithfully and unreservedly communicate to their physician the supposed cause of their disease. This is the more important, as many diseases of a mental origin simulate those depending on external causes, and yet are only to be cured by administering to the "mind diseased." A patient should never be afraid of thus treating his physician his friend and adviser; he should always bear in mind that a medical man is under the strongest obligations of secrecy. Even the female sex should never allow feelings of shame or delicacy to prevent their disclosing the seat, symptoms, and causes of complaints peculiar to them. However commendable a modest reserve may be in the common occurrences of life, its strict observance in medicine is often attended with the most serious consequences; and a patient may sink under a painful and loathsome disease, which might have been readily prevented, had timely intimation been given to the physician.

§ 5. A patient should never weary his physician with a tedious detail of events or matters not appertaining to his disease. Even as relates to his actual symptoms, he will convey much more real information by giving clear answers to interrogatories, than by the most minute account of his own framing. Neither should he obtrude upon his physician the details of his business, nor the history of his family concerns.

§ 6. The obedience of a patient to the prescriptions of the physician should be prompt and implicit. He should never permit his own conclusions as to their fitness, to influence his attention to them. A failure in one particular, may render an otherwise judicious treatment dangerous, and even fatal.

This remark is equally applicable to diet, drink, and exercise. As patients become convalescent, they are very apt to suppose that the rules prescribed for them may be disregarded, and the consequence, but too often, is a relapse. Patients should never allow themselves to be persuaded to take any medicine whatever, that may be recommended to them by the self-constituted doctors and doctresses, who are so frequently met with, and who pretend to possess infallible remedies for the cure of every disease. However simple some of their prescriptions may appear to be, it often happens that they are productive of much mischief; and in all cases they are injurious, by contravening the plan of treatment adopted by the physician.

§ 7. A patient should, if possible, avoid even the *friendly visits* of a physician who is not attending him; and when he does receive them, he should never converse on the subject of his disease, as an observation may be made, without any intent on of interference, which may destroy his confidence in the course he is pursuing, and induce him to neglect the directions prescribed to him. A patient should never send for a consulting physician without the express consent of his own medical

attendant. It is of great importance that physicians should act in concert; for although their modes of treatment may be attended with equal success when employed singly, yet conjointly they are very likely to be productive of disastrous results.

§ 8. When a patient wishes to dismiss his physician, justice and common courtesy require that he should declare his reasons for so doing.

§ 9. Patients should always, when practicable, send for their physician in the morning, before his usual hour of going out; for, by being early aware of the visits he has to pay during the day, the physician is able to apportion his time in such a manner as to prevent an interference of engagements. Patients should also avoid calling on their medical adviser unnecessarily during the hours devoted to meals or sleep. They should always be in readiness to receive the visits of their physician, as the detention of a few minutes is often of serious inconvenience to him.

§ 10. A patient should, after his recovery, entertain a just and enduring sense of the value of the services rendered him by his physician; for these are of such a character, that no mere pecuniary acknowledgment can repay or cancel them.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER, AND TO THE PROFESSION
AT LARGE.

ARTICLE I.

DUTIES FOR THE SUPPORT OF PROFESSIONAL CHARACTER.

§ 1. Every individual, on entering the profession, as he becomes thereby entitled to all its privileges and immunities, incurs an obligation to exert his best abilities to maintain its dignity and honor, to exalt its standing, and to extend the bounds of its usefulness. He should, therefore, observe strictly such laws as are instituted for the government of its members; should avoid all contumelious and sarcastic remarks relative to the Faculty, as a body; and while, by unwearied diligence, he resorts to every honorable means of enriching the science, he should entertain a due respect for his seniors, who have, by their labors, brought it to the elevated condition in which he finds it.

§ 2. There is no profession, from the members of which greater purity of character, and a higher standard of moral excellence, are required, than the medical; and to attain such eminence, it is a duty every physician owes alike to his profession and to his patients. It is due to the latter, as without it he cannot command their respect and

confidence; and so forth, because no scientific attainments can compensate for want of correct moral principles. It is also incumbent upon the Faculty to be temperate in all things; for the practice of physic requires the unremitting exercise of a clear and vigorous understanding; and on emergencies, for which no professional man should be unprepared, a steady hand, an acute eye, and an unclouded head, may be essential to the well-being, and even to the life, of a fellow-creature.

§ 3. It is derogatory to the dignity of the profession to resort to public advertisements, or press cards, or handbills, inviting the attention of individuals afflicted with particular diseases—publicly offering advice and medicines to the poor gratis, or promising radical cures; or to publish cases and operations in the daily prints, or suffer such publications to be made; to invite laymen to be present at operations; to boast of cures or remedies; to adduce certificates of skill and success; or to perform any other similar acts. These are the ordinary practices of empirics, and are highly reprehensible in a regular physician.

§ 3. Equally derogatory to professional character is it, for a physician to hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine; or to dispense a secret nostrum, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or others. For, if such nostrum be of real efficacy, any concealment regarding it is inconsistent with beneficence, and professional liberality; and if mystery alone give it value and importance, such craft implies either disgraceful ignorance or fraudulent avarice. It is also reprehensible for physicians to give certificates attesting the efficacy of patent or secret medicines, or in any way to promote the use of them.

ARTICLE II.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES OF PHYSICIANS TO EACH OTHER.

§ 1. All practitioners of medicine, their wives, and their children while under the paternal care, are entitled to the gratuitous services of any one or more of the Faculty residing near them, whose assistance may be desired. A physician afflicted with disease is usually an incompetent judge of his own case; and the natural anxiety and solicitude which he experiences at the sickness of a wife, a child, or any one who, by the ties of consanguinity, is rendered peculiarly dear to him, tend to obscure his judgment, and produce timidity and irresolution in his practice. Under such circumstances, medical men are peculiarly dependent upon each other, and kind offices, and professional aid should always be cheerfully and gratuitously afforded. Visits ought not, how-

ever, to be obtruded officiously; as such unasked civility may give rise to embarrassment, or interfere with that choice, on which confidence depends. But if a distant member of the Faculty, whose circumstances are affluent, request attendance, and an honorarium be offered, it should not be declined; for no pecuniary obligation ought to be imposed, which the party receiving it would wish not to incur.

ARTICLE III.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS AS RESPECTS VICARIOUS OFFICES.

§ 1. The affairs of life, the pursuit of health, and the various accidents and contingencies to which a medical man is peculiarly exposed, sometimes require him temporarily to withdraw from his duties to his patients, and to request some of his professional brethren to officiate for him. Compliance with this request is an act of courtesy, which should always be performed with the utmost consideration for the interest and character of the family physician; and when exercised for a short period, all the pecuniary obligations for such service should be awarded to him. But if a member of the profession neglect his business in quest of pleasure and amusement, he cannot be considered as entitled to the advantages of the frequent and long-continued exercise of this fraternal courtesy, without awarding to the physician who officiates the fees arising from the discharge of his professional duties.

In obstetrical, and important surgical cases, which give rise to unusual fatigue, anxiety, and responsibility, it is just that the fees accruing therefrom, should be awarded to the physician who officiates.

ARTICLE IV.

OF THE DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS IN REGARD TO CONSULTATION.

§ 1. A regular medical education furnishes the only presumptive evidence of professional abilities and acquirements, and ought to be the only acknowledged right of an individual to the exercise and honors of his profession. Nevertheless, as in consultations the good of the patient is the sole object in view, and this is often dependent on personal confidence, no intelligent regular practitioner, who has a license to practice from some Medical Board of known and acknowledged respectability, recognized by this Association, and who is in good moral and professional standing in the place in which he resides, should be fastidiously excluded from fellowship, or his aid refused in consultation, when

it is requested by the patient. But no one can be considered as a regular practitioner, or a fit associate in consultation, whose practice is based on an exclusive dogma, to the rejection of the accumulated experience of the profession, and of the aids actually furnished by anatomy, physiology, pathology, and organic chemistry.

§ 2. In consultations, no rivalry or jealousy should be indulged: candor, probity, and all due respect should be exercised toward the physician having charge of the case.

§ 3. In consultations, the attending physician should be the first to propose the necessary questions to the sick; after which, the consulting physician should have the opportunity to make such further inquiries of the patient as may be necessary to satisfy him of the true character of the case. Both physicians should then retire to a private place for deliberation; and the one first in attendance should communicate the directions agreed upon to the patient or his friends, as well as any opinion which it might be thought proper to express.

But no statement or discussion of it should take place before the patient or his friends, except in the presence of all the Faculty attending, and by their common consent; and no *opinions* or *prognostications* should be delivered, which are not the result of previous deliberation and concurrence.

§ 4. In consultations, the physician in attendance should deliver his opinion first; and when there are several consulting, they should deliver their opinions in the order in which they have been called in. No decision, however, should restrain the attending physician from making such variations in the mode of treatment, as any subsequent unexpected change in the character of the case may demand. But such variation, and the reason for it, ought to be carefully detailed at the next meeting in consultation. The same privilege belongs also to the consulting physician, if he is sent for in an emergency, when the regular attendant is out of the way; and similar explanations must be made by him at the next consultation.

§ 5. The utmost punctuality should be observed in the visits of physicians, when they are to hold consultation together; and this is generally practicable, for society has been considerate enough to allow the plea of a professional engagement to take precedence of all others, and to be an ample reason for the relinquishment of any present occupation.

But, as professional engagements may sometimes interfere, and delay one of the parties, the physicians who first arrives should wait for his associate a reasonable period, after which the consultation should be considered as postponed to a new appointment. If it be the attending

physician who is present, he will of course see the patient and prescribe; but if it be the consulting one, he should retire, except in case of emergency, or when he has been called from a considerable distance; in which latter case, he may examine the patient, and give his opinion *in writing and under seal*, to be delivered to his associate.

§ 6. In consultations, theoretical discussions should be avoided, as occasioning perplexity and loss of time. For there may be much diversity of opinion concerning speculative points, with perfect agreement in those modes of practice which are founded, not on hypothesis, but on experience and observation.

§ 7. All discussions in consultations should be held as secret and confidential. Neither by words or manner should any of the parties to a consultation assert or insinuate, that any part of the treatment pursued did not receive his assent. The responsibility must be equally divided between the medical attendants—they must equally share the credit of success, as well as the blame of failure.

§ 8. Should an irreconcilable diversity of opinion occur when several physicians are called upon to consult together, the opinion of the majority should be considered as decisive; but, if the number be equal on each side, then the decision should rest with the attending physician. It may, moreover, sometimes happen, two physicians cannot agree in their views of the nature of a case, and the treatment to be pursued. This is a circumstance much to be deplored, and should always be avoided, if possible, by mutual concessions, as far as they can be justified by a conscientious regard for the dictates of judgment. But, in the event of its occurrence, a third physician should, if practicable, be called to act as umpire; and if circumstances prevent the adoption of this course, it must be left to the patient to select the physician to whom he is most willing to confide.

But, as every physician relies on the rectitude of his own judgment he should, when left in the minority, politely and consistently retire from any farther deliberation in the consultation, or participation in the management of the case.

§ 9. As circumstances sometimes occur to render a *special consultation* desirable, when the continued attendance of two physicians might be objectionable to the patient, the member of the Faculty whose assistance is required in such cases, should sedulously guard against all future unsolicited attendance. As such consultations require an extraordinary portion both of time and attention, at least a double honorarium may be reasonably expected.

§ 10. A physician who is called upon to consult, should observe the most honorable and scrupulous regard for the character and standing of the practitioner in attendance; the practice of the latter, if necessary,

should be justified as far as it can be, consistently with a conscientious regard for truth, and no hint or insinuation should be thrown out which could impair the confidence reposed in him, or affect his reputation. The consulting physician should also carefully refrain from any of those extraordinary attentions or assiduities, which are too often practiced by the dilettante, for the base purpose of gaining applause, or ingratiating themselves into the favor of families and individuals.

ARTICLE V.

DUTIES OF PHYSICIANS IN CASES OF INTERFERENCE.

§ 1. Medicine is a liberal profession, and those admitted into its ranks should found their expectations of practice upon the extent of their qualifications, not on intrigue or artifice.

§ 2. A physician, in his intercourse with a patient under the care of another practitioner, should observe the strictest caution and reserve. No meddling inquiries should be made—no disingenuous hints given relative to the nature and treatment of his disorder; nor any course of conduct pursued that may directly or indirectly tend to diminish the trust reposed in the physician employed.

§ 3. The same circumspection and reserve should be observed when, from motives of business or friendship, a physician is prompted to visit an individual who is under the direction of another practitioner. Indeed, such visits should be avoided, except under peculiar circumstances; and when they are made, no particular inquiries should be instituted relative to the nature of the disease, or the remedies employed, but the topics of conversation should be as foreign to the case as circumstances will admit.

§ 4. A physician ought not to take charge of or prescribe for a patient who has recently been under the care of another member of the Faculty in the same illness, except in cases of sudden emergency, or in consultation with the physician previously in attendance, or when the latter has relinquished the case, or been regularly notified that his services are no longer desired. Under such circumstances, no unjust and illiberal insinuations should be thrown out in relation to the conduct or practice previously pursued, which should be justified as far as candor and regard for truth and propriety will permit; for it often happens that patients become dissatisfied when they do not experience immediate relief; and, as many diseases are naturally protracted, the want of success, in the first stage of treatment, affords no evidence of a lack of professional knowledge and skill.

§ 5. When a physician is called to an urgent case, because the family attendant is not at hand, he ought, unless his assistance in consultation be desired, to resign the care of the patient to the latter immediately on his arrival.

§ 6. It often happens, in cases of sudden illness, or of recent accidents and injuries, owing to the alarm and anxiety of friends, that a number of physicians are simultaneously sent for. Under these circumstances, courtesy should assign the patient to the first who arrives, who should select from those present, any additional assistance that he may deem necessary. In all such cases, however, the practitioner who officiates should request the family physician, if there be one, to be called; and, unless his farther attendance be requested, should resign the case to the latter on his arrival.

§ 7. When a physician is called to the patient of another practitioner, in consequence of the sickness or absence of the latter, he ought, on the return or recovery of the regular attendant, and with the consent of the patient, to surrender the case. (The expression, "Call on of another practitioner," is understood to mean a patient who may have been under the charge of another practitioner at the time of the attack of sickness, or departure from home of the latter, or who may have called for his attendance during his absence or sickness, or in any other manner given it to be understood that he regarded the said physician as his regular medical attendant.)

§ 8. A physician, when visiting a sick person in the country, may be desired to see a neighboring patient who is under the regular direction of another physician, in consequence of some sudden change or aggravation of symptoms. The conduct to be pursued on such an occasion is to give advice adapted to present circumstances; to interfere no further than is absolutely necessary with general plan of treatment; to assume no future direction, unless it be expressly desired; and in this last case, to request an immediate consultation with the practitioner previously employed.

§ 9. A wealthy physician should not give advice *gratis* to the affluent; because his doing so is an injury to his professional brethren. The office of a physician can never be supported as an exclusively beneficent one; and it is defrauding, in some degree, the common funds for its support, when fees are dispensed with which might justly be claimed.

§ 10. When a physician who has been engaged to attend a case of midwifery is absent, and another is sent for, if delivery is accomplished during the attendance of the latter, he is entitled to the fee, but should resign the patient to the practitioner first engaged.

ARTICLE VI.

OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PHYSICIANS.

§ 1. Diversity of opinion, and opposition of interest, may, in the medical, as in other professions, sometimes occasion controversy, and even contention. Whenever such cases unfortunately occur, and cannot be immediately terminated, they should be referred to the arbitration of a sufficient number of physicians, or a *Court Medical*.

§ 2. As peculiar reserve must be maintained by physicians towards the public, in regard to professional matters; and as there exist numerous points in medical ethics and etiquette, through which the feelings of medical men may be painfully assailed in their intercourse with each other, and which cannot be understood or appreciated by general society, neither the subject matter of such differences, nor the adjudication of the arbitrators, should be made public; as publicity in a case of this nature may be personally injurious to the individuals concerned, and can hardly fail to bring discredit on the Faculty.

ARTICLE VII.

OF PECUNIARY ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Some general rules should be adopted by the Faculty, in every town or district, relative to *pecuniary acknowledgments* from their patients; and it should be deemed a point of honor to adhere to these rules with as much uniformity as varying circumstances will permit.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC, AND OF THE OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO THE PROFESSION.

ARTICLE I.

DUTIES OF THE PROFESSION TO THE PUBLIC.

§ 1. As good citizens, it is the duty of physicians to be ever vigilant for the welfare of the community, and to bear their part in sustaining its institutions and burdens; they should also be ever ready to give counsel to the public in relation to matters especially appertaining to their profession; as on subjects of medical police, public hygiene, and

legal medicine. It is their province to enlighten the public in regard to quarantine regulations—the location, arrangement, and dietaries of hospitals, asylums, schools, prisons, and similar institutions—in relation to the medical police of towns, as drainage, ventilation, &c.,—and in regard to measures for the prevention of epidemic and contagious diseases; and when pestilence prevails, it is their duty to face the danger, and to continue their labors for the alleviation of the suffering, even at the jeopardy of their own lives.

§ 2. Medical men should also be always ready, when called on by the legally constituted authorities, to enlighten Coroners' inquests, and courts of justice, or subjects strictly medical—such as involve questions relating to sanity, legitimacy, murder by poisons or other violent means and in regard to the various other subjects embraced in the science of Medical Jurisprudence. But in these cases, and especially where they are required to make a *post-mortem* examination, it is just, in consequence of the time, labor, and skill required, and the responsibility and risk they incur, that the public should award them a proper honorarium.

§ 3. There is no profession, by the members of which eleemosynary services are more liberally dispensed than the medical; but justice requires that some limits should be placed to the performance of such good offices. Poverty, professional brotherhood, and certain of the public duties referred to in the first section of this Article, should always be recognized as presenting valid claims for gratuitous services; but neither institutions endowed by the public or by rich individuals; societies for mutual benefit, for the insurance of lives, or for analogous purposes; nor any profession or occupation, can be admitted to possess such privilege. Nor can it be justly expected of physicians to furnish certificates of inability to serve on juries, to perform militia duty, or to testify to the state of health of persons wishing to insure their lives, obtain pensions, or the like, without a pecuniary acknowledgment. But to individuals in indigent circumstances, such professional services should always be cheerfully and freely accorded.

§ 4. It is the duty of physicians, who are frequent witnesses of the enormities committed by quackery, and the injury to health, and even destruction of life, caused by the use of quack medicines, to enlighten the public on these subjects; to expose the injuries sustained by the unwary, from the devices and pretensions of artful empirics and impostors. Physicians ought to use all the influence which they may possess, as professors in Colleges of Pharmacy and by exercising their option in regard to the shops to which their prescriptions shall be sent, to discourage druggists and apothecaries from vending quack or secret medicines; or from being in any way engaged in their manufacture and sale.

ARTICLE II.

OBLIGATIONS OF THE PUBLIC TO PHYSICIANS.

§ 1. The benefits accruing to the public, directly and indirectly, from the active and unwearied beneficence of the profession, are so numerous and important, that physicians are justly entitled to the utmost consideration and respect from the community. The public ought likewise to entertain a just appreciation of medical qualifications; to make a proper discrimination between true science and the assumptions of ignorance and empiricism; to afford every encouragement and facility for the acquisition of medical education; and no longer to allow the statute-books to exhibit the anomaly of exacting knowledge from physicians, under a liability to heavy penalties, and of making them obnoxious to punishment, for resorting to the only means of obtaining it.

